(c) the other steps proposed to be taken to revamp the District Industry Centre?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The DIC scheme was transferred to States/UTs in 1993-94 on the recommendations of the NDC. Hence, there is no Central Scheme to revamp the DICs

Anti-Dumping Investigations

*212. SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether WTOs annual report for 1997 reveals that India is the fifth country which had to initiate anti-dumping investigations; and

(b) if so, what measures Government are adopting that such situations do not recur in future so that damage caused to Indian industry could be minimized immediately and gradually eliminated altogether?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE): (a) India is shown as the country with the third highest number of initations of anti-dumping investigations as per WTO report (1997) of the Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices. An extract from the Report of statement showing country-wise anti-dumping investigations initated, provisional measures (negative preliminary determinations not included), definitive duties (negation determination not included), price undertakings and measures in force on 30th June, 1997 (definitive duties and price undertakings) is enclosed in the statement *(See* below).

(b) The Government has set up a Directorate General of Anti Dumping & Allied Duties to instituionalise the anti-dumping mechanism. The Government has provided infrastructure, induing manpower, to the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping & Allied Duties commensurate with the number of cases in hand with the Government. The Designated Authority assisted by the Directorate General of Anti Dumping investigates the complaints of dumping in order to safeguard the interests of the domestic industry.

Statement

Country	Initiation	Provisional Measures	Definitive Duties	Price under- in takings	Measures Force on 30.06.1997
Argentina	18	11	9	3	32
Australia	22	6	1	1	56
Brazil	19	1	1	0	23
Canada	8	8	3	0	95
Chile	2	2	2	0	2
Colombia	1	0	1	5	7
European Community	26	26	10	0	157
India	20	8	0	0	19
Indonesia	9	4	0	0	NR*
Isarel	7	5	0	5	NR*
Korea	18	13	9	0	21
Malaysia	2	2	2	0	4

Country	Initiation	Provisional Measures	Definitive Duties	Price under- takings	Measures in Force on 30.06.1997
Mexico	5	9	4	0	100
Japan	0	0	0	0	3
New Zealand	1	1	3	0	26
Peru	3	3	3	0	6
Phippines	2	1	0	0	NR*
Singapore	0	0	0	0	2
South Africa	11	18	21	0	40
Thailand	1	1	1	0	NR*
Turkey	5	0	0	0	37
United States	20	22	15	0	305
Venezuela.	0	2	0		3

-INK indicates that the country in question did not submit a list of measures in force as on 30.06.1997.

Blank indicates that the WTO Statement does not indicate that information.

FDI in Cigarette Industry

213. SHRI AKHILESH DAS:
SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:

Will the Minister of INUDSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the tobacco farmers and beedi industry agaisnt Government's decision to allow 100 percent Foreign Direct Investment in cigarette industry;

(b) if so, how it is likely to affect the interests of tobacco growers, Tenduleave pickers and the beedi industry in terms of beedi workers to be rendered jobless and others engaged in beedi industry; and

(c) how far this decision agrees with the basic Government policy of promoting "Swadeshi" vis-a-vis mulinationals and how far it is conducive to public health?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): (a) to (c) Government have received representations from tobacco farmers and beedi industry. Farmers associations/tobacco' producers cooperatives have welcomed 100% FDI in cigarette industry on the ground that competition for procurement of tobacco would ensure better returns for tobacco growers. In so far as beedi industry associations are concened, we have received representations both in support and agaisnt 100% FDI in cigarette industry.

Beedis and cigaretters genertaly cater to differcent market segments as is evident from the Beedi industry already coexisting with a growing domestic cigarette industry. Beedi workers are not likely to be adveresely affected with the induction of 100% foreign direct investment as it encourages competititveness only in the cigarette sector.

Foreign invesmtnets in consumers sectors, including cigarettes, arc subject to additonal conditions like dividend balancing through foreign exchange earnings, etc., thus ensureing a level playing field to the domestic industry.

While cigarette smoking is injurious to health, the source the investment in this sector per sc cannot be seen as an aggravating or relevant factor.

KV1C Projects in rural areas

*214 SHRIMATI BASANTI SARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the detals of the various projects being launched and implemented in the rural areas of the country by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission,